

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10. 1739.

1107.

To Mr. EXPORT.

Lincoln's-Inn, Dec. 30. 1738.



OUR late judicious and candid Observations on the Benefits arising from our general Trade, and particularly your seasonable Detection of the Disingenuity of the factious Writers that had endeavoured to argue us out of them, obvious as they are, for the unnatural Purpose of Sedition, serve to convince us, that an honest, ingenuous Trader, may be as useful to his Country by his Pen, as his Commerce: We see you with Pleasure, not only encouraging the Industry of Multitudes by employing your Fortune in Trade, but likewise giving a keener Edge to their Industry, by setting before them the alluring Advantages accruing from their Labours, in Contradiction to those who would delude them into Sloth, by persuading them, that they are Losers at the Foot of the Account, notwithstanding all their laborious Efforts to better their Condition.

Hope is not more natural to Man than Despair; nor is the one more an incentive to Industry, than the other is to Sloth: He who hopes for an Increase of Wealth or Fame, labours with an Alacrity of Mind that helps towards surmounting the Difficulties which lie in his Way; but he who despairs of Success, destitute of the necessary Spur of Hope, will gradually droop in his Journey to Wealth or Fame, and probably give out entirely at the very first Rub he meets with in his Career.

THESE several different Effects of Hope and Despair, being thus evident, 'tis easy to determine where warmth in the true Interest of the Community, you that incite your Fellow Subjects to a Commerce of their Industry, by reminding them, as it were, of the Benefits hitherto attending their Labours; or your Antagonists, that would persuade them into Idleness and Discontent, by ringing incessantly in their Ears, that all their Pains to Eighteen days last past, served but to impoverish them the more.

One would think it impossible, that those factious Writers could hope to succeed, even with the most Stupid, in direct Contradiction to the most manifest Evidences of the Increase of our national Wealth, which you had given in Proof of the Benefits arising from our Trade; Proofs which could not have escap'd the Notice of the most ignorant of the People; but still, I suppose, with an imaginary Success in some other Positions equally false, but more out of the reach of vulgar Understanding, they arrogantly thought that their Subtlety and Art would carry them through any thing, however contradictory and absurd. And so prone is Man to think better of the present, than the present, 'tis not impossible but they might have gain'd on some weak Minds, if you had generously slept in to their Relief, by setting the Argument in so plain and clear a Light, that it is possible but their Disingenuity must appear to the most moderate Understanding.

It was a laudable Undertaking, and worthy of a English Adventurer, who endeavours, in every Sense of Light, to contribute towards quieting and enriching the Community. You no sooner appeared in Maintenance of those glorious Purposes, but the factious Dismay of the Week took the Alarm, and let fly at you all the poisoned Shafts of their ruined Scurrility and Malice. But, Sir, tho' we had no other Proof of the Truth of your Assertions, than the Virtue of your Intentions, the very raising, in this implacable Manner, these factious Scribblers against you, would convince us of your being in the right.

THEY rose up against you, because they were to find their Ignorance expos'd, and Fallacy detected, by one entirely Master of the Subject. But had they a Grain of that Craft, or Common Sense, they would have choosen to themselves, they rather wou'd have choosen to fit down contented with the first Defeat of the factious, than expose themselves to a second unequal Conflict, in which his Associate was forc'd to so shame-

ful a Retreat as we find him to have made the 23d of this Month.

Cou'd this vanquish'd Echo of Factio think to invalidate the Truth and Energy of your Reasoning, or retrieve his Credit, by an ostentatious Glare of his Pride, in telling his few Readers that he might hereafter answer you in the Farthing Post? Did he imagine that his sneering, silly Reference to a Paper, which contains more Truth than his own, would set him right with those he had attempted to write out of their Properties and Senses? Or could he hope, by the pointless Raillery, to persuade us into an Opinion of his Knowledge and Veracity, who had audaciously affirm'd, that the Stability of Credit, the Reduction of Interest, the Increase of our Bullion, of our Shipping, Buildings, Furniture, wrought Plate, and Jewels, the Rise and Improvement of Land, and Increase of Cattle, were no Proofs of the Benefits arising from our Trade?

If he expected we should ever suppose him to be, even the Shadow of Common Sense, he would rather candidly have own'd his Incapacity as to Subjects of Trade, and assured us, that he had been imposed upon by a Correspondent fully as unknowing and disingenuous as himself. By a frank Avowal of this Tendency, he might have a Chance of engaging our Pity at least, however he might have fail'd of our Esteem; but as he has manag'd his losing Cards, he forfeited all Claim even to Consideration.

But tho', after so ignominious a Flight as you have forc'd him to, he has render'd himself unworthy of the Indulgence of a second Trial; yet, if I may hope for your Pardon, 'twou'd be to beg you will condescend to permit him once more to harness himself in the Farthing Post, or even in his own Sink of Scandal and Untruth, that he may have fresh Opportunity of exposing his Malice and Impotence, or of making an Amende honorable. I am inclin'd to think his Pride will deter him from the latter, tho' the more eligible; so that by agreeing to my Request in his Behalf, you have a moral Certainty, that he will render himself more ridiculous, if possible, than he has hitherto been on the Subject of Trade.

SHOULD he arrogantly venture another Attack, and pitch upon his Ground among the Mob Readers of the Farthing Post, can he expect any other Fate than that of a certain noted Bally, who, after he had been kick'd out of honourable Company, for his lead Infidelity and Lyng, appeal'd to the Rabbles in the Street for the Indignities put upon him. The equitable Mob, far from thinking him worthy of their Protection, or taking his Part, fairly hustled the Mock-vaillant Hero to the next Horse-Pond, and there bestow'd upon him the rough Honours due to his Pride and Arrogance.

BUT to be more serious. — I wou'd ask this Author and his Colleagues, how, or by what other Means, than by the Benefits arising from our Trade, we happen to become possest of all those visible national Riches, which you have accurately enumerated and ascrib'd to our Commerce? To answer that they were handed down to us by our Ancestors, who undoubtedly could not have acquir'd any during two burdensome, impoverishing Wars with France, wou'd be as unsatisfactory, as 'twou'd be to say, we cou'd have acquir'd them by the sole Advantage of our Home Trade, exclusive of the Aid of Foreign Commerce.

I own myself unacquainted with the Mechanism of Trade, and but little vers'd in the Theory; but certainly without this Knowledge, which is not beneath the Greatest amongst a People, as we are, chiefly subsisting by Trade, I may be allowed to say, that it would have been impossible for us to bear the Burthen of the publick Expence, of our own private Luxury and Extravagance, and even of my own Profession, and still to have increas'd so visibly of late Years, in what may be reckon'd national Wealth, except we had been considerably Gainers by our foreign Trade.

I shall conclude, by putting one other familiar Question to those famous Gentlemen that labour to argue us into Poverty and Despair; and that is, To what End or Purpose are we thus harangu'd weekly on the Subject of the Declension of our Trade, without offering any Advice towards a Cure of the Disease, supposing it had taken Root, as they wou'd persuade us? I wish I may be mistaken; but to me, all their Pains seem calculated to sow Discontent and

Disaffection at Home, and to render us despisable in the Eyes of Foreigners: An unnatural, wicked and inglorious Attempt, which can never succeed, whilst the Publick is posses'd of so judicious and virtuous a Pen as yours.

I am, SIR,

Your obig'd Fellow Subject, and
Most obedient humble Servant,

ED. BRACON.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Jan. 8. Wind N. W. All the outward bound Ships remain in the Downs as per Yesterday. Came down since and remain, the Ann, Haynes, for Alicant; the St. John Baptista, Harvey, for Leghorn; and the Duke of Cumberland, Harding, for Maryland. Arrived the Ruby, Sanders, from Zant, who in her Passage met such bad Weather, that once or twice he expected to founder.

They write from Cork of the 29th ult. that the Master of a Ship arrived there, who, 14 Days before, met off that Coast with a Ship from Kingston in Jamaica, bound for Bristol; some of the Crew came on board and told him, that the Diamond, Captain Martin, who put out in the Hurricane that happened in August last at St. Christopher's, was put into Kingston, Dismasted, and was fitting out again for London, having received but little Damage in her Cargo.

The Allizo, Capt. Mullins, belonging to Cork, bound from Lisbon for that Porte, was lost the 26th ult. at four Mill Water, to the Eastward of Bantry, laden with Salt; the Captain and Crew sayed.

The Unity, Partridge, of Poole, from Newfoundland, has received Damage, and is put into Tenby Pier.

The Oxford, Capt. Cox, from Jamaica, sailed thro' the Windward Passage in Company with the Torrington Man of War; the Hunter, Haynes; the Harris, Goad; the Mercury, Benner; the Loyal Jane, Shubrick; and the Morant, Makey, all of and for London; and the Apollo, and King David, of and for Bristol.

At Dover is arrived the Owners Goodwill, Perry, from Havre de Grace.

London.

The Week before last, a Ship laden with Salt for Norwich, was lost off of Coton, between Leofast and Yarmouth, and all the Men on board perished, for she struck on a Sand and sunk downright.

Yesterday sc'nights in the Morning, a Gentleman going to Norwich from Barton Mills, was robbed upon Thetford Heath by two Highwaymen, who 'tis said took from him 15 Guineas, a Watch, and a fine Mare upon which he rode.

Last Saturday sc'nights Mr. Nathaniel Stagg of Winborough, near Matfhal in Norfolk, being abroad a shooting with two of his Neighbours, one of them shot at a Fowl, but not killing it outright, one of the Company threw a Stick at it, which unfortunately recoil'd upon the Cock of Mr. Stagg's Gun, it went off, and killed him on the Spot.

Letters from Dublin mention the Death of Major Pallas, in a very advanced Age, who was formerly an eminent Goldsmith of that City, and afterwards an Officer in the Service of the late King James.

As also the Death of Master George Matthew, Son of Theobald Matthew, Esq; and Grandson and Heir to the late George Matthew of Thomas Town, in the County of Tipperary, Esq; by whose Death 4000l. a Year falls to George Matthew of Thurles in the said County, Esq.

On the 30th ult. died Mrs. Synge, Wife of Dr. Edward Synge, Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, and is interred in St. Patrick's Church. She was a Gentlewoman who was an Ornament to her Sex for Charity, Piety, Humanity, Learning, and all the Social Virtues. His Lordship is inconsolable on such a sudden Shock, and for the Loss of such a dear and valuable Companion.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

I Beg Leave through your Paper thus publickly to return my most humble Thanks to the Nobility, Gentlemen, Ladies and others, who have been pleased to honour me with their Encouragement in the Disposal of my House by way of Raffle. And as many of my Friends have not only given personal Encouragement to it themselves, but condescended to take Tickets to dispose of to their respective Acquaintance, I must humbly crave Leave thus to entreat them, that as the 25th of January draws very near, the Time appointed for the Decision of the Matter, they will be so kind as to oblige their particular Friends with those Shares they have been pleased to take of me for that Purpose, that I may be under no Necessity of prolonging the Time fix'd for the Determination of the Affair.

From the Honour that has hitherto been done to this publick Proposal by such great Numbers of the Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, Traders of every Denomination, who have already purchased near 30000 of the Shares out of the 39999, there cannot possibly be the least Apprehension of any kind of Fraud or Imposition: The large Centre House in Grosvenor Square, built by the late Mr. Simmons, is so thoroughly known, the Right to the Possessor so unquestionable, and the Method of Raffle by Mr. Foubert's Patent Mathematical Machine is so unexceptionable, that no Shadow of Deceit can be suspected. By inserting these few Lines in your Paper, you will oblige,

SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

E. SIMMONS.

Proposals and Shares are disposed of, at Five Shillings and Three-Pence per Share, at White's Chocolate-House, St. James's; Mr. Smith's, Cabinet-Maker, in Compton-street, Soho; Rice's Coffee-House in Bond-street; Mr. Atkinson's, in St. Margaret's Church-yard, Westminster; Roger's and Bridge's Coffee-House at Westminster-Hall-Gate; Will's Coffee-House in Scotland-yard; Jack's Coffee-House at Guildhall; Ballard's Coffee-House in St. Paul's Church-yard; Bedford-Arms Tavern in Covent-Garden; Temple Exchange Coffee-House in Fleet-street; Mr. Barrett's, Stationer, near Lincoln's Inn-Square; Mr. Harding's, Stationer and Bookseller, in St. Martin's-Lane; Swan Tavern at Billingsgate; Janeway's Coffee-House near the Royal Exchange; Mr. James's, Bookseller, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. Atkinson's, the White-Hart-Inn at Bristol; and at the Great House in Grosvenor-Square, London.

The Hon. James Campbell, Esq; Governor of Edinburgh Cattle, and Member of Parliament for the Shire of Air, is arrived from Scotland.

The East India Company have received the agreeable News, that all their Ships rode out the late Storm, and received little or no Damage.

On Friday last the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, were pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Erskine to be one of the Inspectors of the Customs in the Port of London, in the room of Mr. Snow, who lately resigned that Place.

We hear that the Rev. Dr. Bundy, one of the Prebendaries of Westminster Abby, and Rector of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, begins To-morrow in the Afternoon to expound the Church Catechism, and that he will continue the same every Thursday.

The Waters are so out in most Parts of the Kingdom, that in many Places there is no Travelling for Men or Horses. A Funeral going to St. Edmund's-Bury in Suffolk, the Coachman had like to have been lost; several of the Cattle were drowned; and they were forced to cut the Traces of several others, and leave the Hearse, with the Corpse, in the Waters; nor did they know when they should be able to remove it out of that Situation.

On Sunday last died at his House in the Strand, Mr. William Evans, an eminent Linendraper, at the Three Nuns near Craven-street.

Yesterday the Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, met at Westminster Hall pursuant to their last Adjournment, and adjourned to the 26th Instant.

Yesterday Morning died in an advanced Age, at his House at Greenwich, John Bodden, Esq; formerly in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Kent.

The Rev. Mr. John Randale, M. A. is presented by Samuel Bennet, Esq; to the Vicarage of Wil-

down in the County of Sussex, void by the Death of the last Incumbent.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, lay very ill at his House in Great George Street.

As did also the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wager, at the Admiralty Office.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Yelverton, Brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Sussex, was brought dangerously ill to Town for the Advice of the Physicians.

The same Morning the Corpse of the Hon. Mr. Douglas, Brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of March, who died on Saturday last at the Duke of Queensberry's House in Burlington Gardens, was privately interred in St. James's Church.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Kingston and his Family, came from his Seat in Nottinghamshire to his House in Arlington-street.

As did also the Right Hon. the Lady Viscountess Townshend from the Bath, to her House in Grosvenor's Street.

BANKRUPTS.

John Payne of Bury St. Edmund's, in the County of Suffolk, Linendraper and Chapman.

Henry Flowers, of the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, Dealer in Coals and Chapman.

Bank Stock 143. India 174. South Sea 104 1-4th. Old Annuity 112 7-8ths to 113. New ditto 112 1-half. Three per Cent. 106 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 112 1-4th. Five per Cent. Ditto 99 3-8ths. Royal Assurance 108. London Assurance 13 3-4ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 61. 15 s. Prem. South Sea ditto, 31. Premium. Bank Circulation 11. 15 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 121 1-4th.

To be SOLD,
For the Residue of a Term of Years therein,

AN Iron Foundery, situate on the Bank Side, Southwark, with a Wharf, Crane, and other Conveniences; together with the Utensils and Stock in Trade, late in the Possession of Mr. George Sawbridge Little.

Enquire for Particulars of Mr. Briggs, Attorney, in Watling-street, London.

The only short and infallible Cure

For that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the highest and most invertebrate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without any sensible Evasion or the least Purging, which by an unaccountable Mistake is generally advised, although always found rather to increase and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much famed and most pleasant Chymical DROPS : **WHICH**, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them, in 3 Days time will be convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Bloches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, Weariness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies concealed under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all Windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages (whence proceed Head-achs, Vapours and other Indispositions) no Bitters nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Appearances, they also assuredly and immediately cure the Green-ness in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases, (which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly Lighsome, brisk and Vigorous to admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation these somuch fam'd and pleasant Chymical Drops have to universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humours, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names: Be careful therefore not to be deceiv'd, but be sure to have the Right, which by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's, at the Two Blue Posts, in Haydon-Ward, in the Mincories, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

This Day is published,

BY THE
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A COLLECTION of
Original LETTERS and PAPERS, concerning
the Affairs of England, from the Year 1641 to 1660.
Found among the Duke of Ormonde's Papers.

In TWO VOLUMES, Octavo.
By THOMAS CARTE, M. A.
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Church; J. GRAY, in the Poultry, Cheapside, and J. NOBLE,
without Temple-bar, Booksellers to the Society. Price
7 s. 6 d. the Two Volumes in Sheets.
Where also may be had, printed by the said Society,
The History of VIRGINIA. By Sir WILLIAM BLITH-

Price 4 s. in Sheets.

This Day is published,

SYPHILIS. The Second Part. Containing some farther Observations on the Venereal Disease, in Two Commentaries. The one upon the Practice of Dr. Afrique at Paris; the other, upon that of M. Default at Bourdeaux, with a Preface, in which the Author's Vindication of his first Part, or Practical Dissertation, from the Censure passed thereon by the former of these Gentlemen, in his Sixth Book of the Venereal Diseases. To which are added, Two Letters to the Author, relating to the same Subject, the first from M. Peronchon, chief Surgeon to the Hospital of St. Andrew at Bourdeaux; the second, from M. Morand, Surgeon to the Royal Hospital of Invalids at Paris, a Member of the Academy there and at Bologne, and Fellow of the Royal Society in London.

By DANIEL TURNER, of the
College of Physicians in London.
Printed for John Clarke under the Royal Exchange, Cornhill. Where may be had, all Dr. Turner's other Works.

This Day is published,
(Price 2 s. 6 d.)

A Supplement to Kennedy's Ophthalmographia: Or, Treatise of the Eye. In which is observed, the Plagiariism (from that Treatise) contained in Dr. Bracken's Farriery. Remarks on Dr. Portersfield's Sections of the Eye, in the Medical Essays, with the Difference in Opinions of Cataracts explain'd and reconciled. Also on William Chedeldon, Esq; his Observations on the Eye, &c. in his Anatomy; and of the Improvements made in our Hospitals for On Dr. P. Shaw, on his Practice of Physick; Dr. Justin Vision; Mr. Sharp on the Observations of Surgery.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

Where may be had,
Ophthalmographia: Or, Treatise of the Eye. In Two Parts. To which is added, An Appendix of some Diseases of the Ear; wherein is observed, the Communication between these two Organs, by Dr. Kennedy. Price 12 s. 6 d.

The Great Carminative.

A most famous Tincture for the Wind Cholick,
IN what Part soever lodged; for at once

taking, and in five Minute's Time, it perfectly cures the severest Gripings in the Guts, and immediately expels the Wind from the Stomach or Bowels (as it were) to a Miracle.

For all wandering Pains in any Part soever, which are in some Persons the Forerunners of a fixed Rheumatism, in other the Gout (mistaken many times under the Notion of Scorbutick Ailments) this famous Medicine has not its Fellow, having wrought Wonders in these Cases on great Numbers of People, who, before taking it, could neither sit, stand, nor lie at Ease; but were in intolerable Pain Night and Day, and in taking less than half a Bottle, were absolutely freed from their present Pain, and, by a short Continuance of the Course, recovered to perfect Health again.

As for any Belchings or Hicups, proceeding from Wind, or, in short, in any Case of Wind, it may be depended on the best, safest, most expeditious, and most sovereign Remedy ever yet known.

It is sold only by Mr. King, Printseller, in the Poultry near the Royal Exchange, and by Mr. Martin, Toy-man, the Sign of the Duke of Cumberland and the Three Rabbits in Cranbourn-alley, near Leicester-fields, at 3 s. the Bottle.

By the said Mr. King and Mr. Martin is also sold for 3 s. the

Bottle.

The Princely beautifying LOTION.
Whose INIMITABLE VIRTUES and TRANSCENDENT EXCELLENCIES have gained it so much Reputation, that envious Imitators endeavour, tho' in vain, to counterfeit it.

It beautifies the Face, Neck, and Hands to the utmost Perfection, and is in the greatest Esteem amongst Ladies, &c. of the first Quality. No Words can sufficiently express its Virtues; for it is not of the Nature of Paint, which puts a false and unnatural Gloss on the Skin; but is a Remedy that, by its Use, really gives a Lustre to the most Beautiful, by showing the fine Features of the Face, and is so fast, not having the least Grain of Mercury in it, that it may be taken inwardly, and it smelted to, is really good against Vapours.

It infallibly kill Worms in the Face, takes away Freckles, Spots, Wrinkles, Pits, or Marks of the Small-Pox, and assuredly cures any Defects in the Face, giving a charming youthful Lustre and fine Air to the Features, to Admiration.

As for such Persons as are of a swarthy Complexion, or troubled with any disagreeable Redness, Roughness, Mopiness, Heats, or the like, it is not to be parallel'd; for it immediately smooths, clears, plumps, nourishes, and whitens the Skin to the last Degree, and makes those Persons who before look'd haggard and old, to look young, beautiful, and fair; and, in short, it far exceeds any thing that was ever yet known, or made publick, for clearing and beautifying the Skin.